

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

THE ASSAULT OF CURUPAITY.

Official Reports of the Terrible Repulse of the Allied Army and Fleet on September 22.

Yesterday, at half-past 11 A. M., after the squadron had, with a heavy and well-directed cannonade, bombarded the fort and lines of fortifications of Curupaity from 7 o'clock to that hour, according to our combination with Vice-Admiral the Visconde de Tamandare, at the moment when the iron-clads Brazil, Tamandare, and Barros forced the blockade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, the two columns of attack and one of reserve of my command, which were awaiting this moment in convenient positions, received orders to advance, the left column directing its attack on the extreme right of the enemy's intrenchment, where the battery of Curupaity is established, and the second column at the centre of the same intrenchment. At the same time a column of Argentine Infantry, having in reserve another advanced upon the enemy's extreme left.

The attack vigorous, obliging the enemy to abandon his first line of intrenchments, which consisted of a ditch of nine feet width and seven feet depth, with a corresponding parapet garnished with field artillery, which retired.

Having transgressed this first obstacle under a shower of grape which was thrown from a great number of sixty-eight and thirty-two pounders, it was impossible to attain the centre of the second line of defence, which consisted of a second line of parapets with a ditch of eighteen feet width and fifteen feet depth, at whose ends they had raised the ground and constructed on them two strong block-houses, bristling like all the rest of the line, with heavy artillery, and over the line, rendered insuperable by abattises placed in them, existing between the two intrenchments.

In presence, then, of so many and such powerful obstacles, it was impossible to carry by assault so strong a position, in which the enemy had concentrated the greater part of his force. Even so, according to the information I have, more than forty brave men penetrated into the fort of Curupaity, and not only captured several pieces of cannon, but who, as was to be expected, were victims to their patriotic daring.

As soon as I have knowledge of their names, which I am undertaking to ascertain, I will send them to your Excellency, that not only these but other acts of true abnegation may not remain without recompense.

The Argentine column encountering the same insuperable obstacles at attack, notwithstanding the gallantry with which it advanced, in accord with General Mitre I ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, carrying in not only our wounded, but also our dead, more than a single one of the enemy daring to go out of his line to give us a shot, although his artillery fire ceased only at half-past 3, when the forces covering our retreat were out of range.

Many and much felt are the losses occasioned by this frustrated attempt, as your Excellency will see by the nominal relation of the officers and resume of the dead, wounded, and buried, which I have the honor of adjoining.

According to a note which I received from General Mitre, the Argentine army had more than 1500 hors de combat, among them many superior officers.

As soon as possible I will give your Excellency a detailed account of all the occurrences during the assault of the 22d of this month.

BARON DE PORTO-ALLEGRO. Coruzú, September 24, 1866.

SECOND CORPS OF THE ARMY AGAINST PARAGUAY. Killed, Wounded, Contused.

The fortifications of Curupaity were mounted with fifty-six pieces of cannon and defended by fourteen battalions; the attacking forces comprised eighteen thousand men, half Brazilian, half Argentine.

THE NAVY—ADMIRAL TAMANDARE'S REPORT. CURUZU, September 24, 1866.—At seven A. M. the iron-clads Bahia and Lima Barros steamed up in sight of the fort of Curupaity and opened fire, while the iron-clads Brazil, Barros, and Tamandare, three wooden vessels, two bomb vessels and three frigates, bombarded the fort from a position unexposed to the enemy's direct fire.

At eight the enemy was keeping up a heavy artillery fire upon the marching columns of the army.

At midday the stockade was forced by the iron-clads Brazil, Barros, and Tamandare, which placed themselves in a position to throw grape on the enemy's battery, while the iron-clads Bahia, Barros, and Lima Barros, and the frigates Beberibe, and Mage, placed obliquely to try to dismount his cannon, composed of six 68-pounders and some 32s.

I then ordered all the fire to converge on the fort, as the storming was already advancing, and the artillery and musketry fire were general along all the intrenchment. At three the very heavy fire of Paraguayan artillery continued, and the allied army had not yet obtained any advantage. General Mitre and Porto Alegre then resolved to effect the retreat of the two armies to their positions at Coruzú. The fort of Curupaity directed its fire on the ships at the side of the Gran Chaco from mid-day, and principally on the iron-clads Brazil and Tamandare, which had the starboard plating seriously damaged. Some plates were broken, many bolts started, and the backing of wood on the same side of the casemates gravely shaken. Two 68-pounders were dismounted on the Brazil, and a great number of balls entered the ports in their casemates, causing the damage and wounds stated in the included reports.—Brazil, seven wounded; Tamandare, one killed and four wounded; Lima Barros, two wounded; Bahia, two wounded; Barros, three wounded. The other iron-clads had no damages worth consideration.

In the condition of these ships after the retiring of the army, the position occupied by them about the stockade was very difficult to maintain, therefore I ordered the squadron to retire in order to the positions occupied previously. Three sixty-eight pounders in the battery of Curupaity were dismounted by the squadron. The gunboat Parnahyba received two balls and some grape, but had no damages of importance.

Many other men were slightly hurt by the innumerable small fragments which fell within the casemate, and I may say that not a single person or thing was unharmed by them.

The part of the starboard side of the casemate comprehended between the sternmost port and the third is all started, and, according to the opinion of the first engineer, could not resist a further battering again without giving way. Five of the seven men wounded were hurt by fragments of iron. Nine shots struck around the sternmost port, paring the first plate below, penetrating two and one-half inches, and driving in the second half an inch. Eleven struck around the second port, driving the plates inward, starting the corners and the iron lining inside between the first and third ports, penetrating three and a half and one and a quarter inches, and paring one of the plates into three pieces. Six round the third port, penetrating one and one and a half inches, driving a plate a half inch inward and starting all the rest. One struck to the rear of the ganway port, on the first plate above the water line, entering one and a half inch, paring it and driving it in a half inch.

One forward of the ganway port on the first plate of the water-line, entering one and a half inch, and paring it into a half inch. One on another first plate, penetrating a half inch, and driving the plate in one and a half inch. One at the water line, penetrating three inches, and driving in the plate three-eighths inch. Sixteen other shots, in various places, other than the plating, one of which cut up the deck over the casemate, traversing ten planks, and entering as far as the lining plate, which started. Seven half-shutters were destroyed, and seven more damaged. The Brazil was about four hours close to the battery, forcing the blockade a little after noon. The Barros forced the stockade immediately after the Brazil, and anchored above her between one and two cables' length of the fort, remaining until twenty minutes past 4 P. M.

Of the shot which struck the casemate two made depressions of two inches' depth in the plating, and drove them in one and seven-eighths, and two one and one-eighth inches; another at the water line entered one and one-half inch, and drove the plate in half an inch; two above the portholes; one on sternmost starboard, making an irregular dent. Another other structure, which over the engine-room forward of the casemate, parted the grating, and wounded two firemen severely with splinters; three the chimney, and six the deck. Besides this, two other men were slightly wounded. Two kinds of shells were on board; one spherical sixty-eight, the other resembling the Minesinger pattern, with steel points and six spiral flanges. This, however, was not used, as the commander to have a motion like a double-batterer, or to strike sometimes with the point and sometimes with the rear, as was also recognized in the appearance of the indentations made.

The Bahia dismounted, or shot away, the other report is not yet published. She had the starboard side of the casemate severely battered and started. She had one killed and four wounded.

Lima Barros and Bahia remained below the stockade. The former had the iron column supporting the captain's casemate broken and its thick wooden top traversed, splinters wounding the captain slightly. Four shots struck the Bahia, three of them over the engine-room grating, and others did damage in other parts. She fired one hundred and five smooth shots and twenty-five shells. Besides the captain, a seaman was wounded severely in the arm.

The Bahia dismounted, or shot away, another of the enemy's 68-pounders. She was struck by nineteen 68-pound shot—eight on the sides, three on the turret, four on its covering, three in the back, and one on the captain. She had three men slightly wounded, and one struck in the tower by a splinter from a ball which grooved above the iron gun.

The apparatus fixed to the Tamandare by Mr. Tombs for projecting the explosion of torpedoes, there had been no opportunity to try. The Admiral does not approve of nets in so wide a river as the Paraguay, which is there seven hundred yards wide, and besides the danger of being cut by the nets, to use qualified persons, they required to be fastened to the bank which was in possession of the enemy. He preferred keeping boats out to drag the torpedoes away. Twenty were thus prevented from exploding near the vessels.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Johnson's Opinion—His Difference with Congress—An Authorized Statement.

Suffrage should be conferred by the States, that right being guaranteed to each State by the Constitution. Andrew Johnson is in favor of qualified suffrage in Tennessee as a citizen of that State. He authorized us, in behalf of the colored people of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for three classes of colored men of this District, in April last, and at his suggestion we renewed the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned.

We had special agents to notify several radical Senators and Representatives, who were anxious inquirers on the subject, that the President was in favor of the plan proposed in the Republican. The radicals were afraid to touch the question, and we assured them, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.—Washington Republican, November 19.

Mr. Edward Ketchum.—A paragraph, appeared in the Albany Argus, a few days since, stating a prevalent rumor that Sing Sing, State Prison and in Europe, he will return, to be discharged just prior to the expiration of his sentence; and that visitors to the prison now never see him among the convicts. We are assured that such is no truth in the statement; that since he went to prison, Mr. Ketchum's deportment has been such as to command itself to the prison officers, who soon tendered to him all the liberties and privileges allowed by the rules at Sing Sing, which privileges he has never availed himself of, and which having been selected by one of the contractors to keep his books, he has since attended to those duties.

Failure of the Attempt to Amend the Constitution of Wisconsin—Election returns in Wisconsin show but a light vote on the question submitted by the last Legislature, of calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution. Only 25,000 votes have been cast on the subject, so far as heard from, and of this number there is a majority of over 4000 against the amendment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.—In the case of William Womersley, charged with assault and battery upon John W. Brown, the jury were out at the adjournment of the Court yesterday. The afflicted wife told a very, very sad story, but the jury were not to be moved by a friend's house in Charlotte street, she was met by her husband, with whom she had cohabited for some time.

He whispered something sweet in her ear, and most affectionately clasped her wrist; then, by way of banishment, slipped her in the real estate, "signed her widdie more than twenty, and laid her violently in the gutter. She was taken into a house nearby, and it was with difficulty that consequence was avoided.

The husband says that his wife embraced him very suddenly as she stepped on the street, and very roughly, so much so that his first bosom was badly damaged. That he used very gentle efforts to avoid a repetition of such nice demonstrations of conjugal affection, but that the lady merely indulged in a theatrical swoon, for the amusement and edification of the curious neighbors.

The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was fined or tried in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Boys, who was charged with being an accessory to a larceny before the fact, a large quantity of goods, valued at \$100,000, by George S. Roberts and John Mason. Application was made by counsel for the prisoner for a separate trial, to have Boys tried separately from Mason and Roberts, who were both latter were well-known professional burglars, and the latter a highly respectable person, never suspected of any thing dishonest, until he was brought into the case by the testimony of one Haslam, an accomplice of the burglars, who has turned State's evidence.

The Commonwealth stated that Boys was in reality the guiltiest one of the party, having planned all things, and having given all necessary aid and comfort to the other two. Boys refused the application, and the trial was commenced.

The bill of indictment charges George R. Roberts and John Mason with burglary in breaking into and robbing the store of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and James Boy next door, on the night of the 7th of March. The fire-proof safe had been opened; \$500 had been taken out. Many valuable articles, such as watches, jewelry, etc., silk thread, jewelry, and other notions, and also a watch, were recovered. The parts of the safe that pertained to the cash business for eighteen months prior to the robbery, were destroyed and burned. Boys had been introduced to him by Mitchell, his defunct clerk, in the fall of 1855. He had been offered \$1000 to do the work, and was arrested on the 8th of March, and has since gone away.

Detective Fagart described the condition of the store when he examined it next day. The store had been entered by means of boring holes through the window-shutters and removing the fastenings on the inside. The fire-proof safe had been opened by means of a key. Mitchell, the clerk, was arrested that day.

John Haslam was next called. He said he came to Philadelphia last January and met Boys on Market street. Boys asked him to call and see him at his place in Third street. He called on Boys next day, and Boys said he had a job for him. There was a nice job here of about \$100,000, at No. 411 Market street, if he could get any one to do it for him. Boys said he would do it for him, and sent him to New York and got Mason and Roberts here. Mason and Roberts were at first afraid to do the work, but Boys said something of himself soon set their fears at ease.

Mr. Boys then got some wax, and took the impression of the key. He gave the impression to a man in Sanson street; it was made in a few days, and sent to New York. Roberts came in soon afterwards, and said that the store had been robbed. He brought out a list of articles, a deed for about \$20,000, \$10,000 in gold, bonds, and other money. The money amounted to about \$200,000. Boys said that Boys wanted the store burned, so that the blame would fall on the clerk; and that he had hired a man to do the work. He asked Haslam for his share of the money, but Haslam said that he had paid out counters for the store, and Haslam afterwards gave him \$75 in gold.

Mason, one of the defendants, having no counsel, in the cross-examination of Haslam endeavored to lead with much evidence to cause him to retract his statements, bringing home to him many facts in which he had been nearly concerned. He said to Haslam, "You are a lawyer, and you are a kind to you, almost a regular Mr. Peabody, and all that kind of thing, will you please tell me why you turned against me, and why you are now a witness against me?" Haslam answered that he became ashamed of having anything to do with such dishonest transactions, and thought it best to give up and confess all.

Haslam, in his cross-examination, stated that Boys had lived in New York five or six months before he saw Boys in this city; Boys going to New York he had met Boys in Stroudsburg, on trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Charles Leaning vs. Central Company. An action to recover for services. Verdict for plaintiff \$100. John C. Ciapp & Son vs. Adam Wartzman. An action to recover the difference in price paid by plaintiff for Jackson county. The defendant, and the amount is brought when sold at his risk. Deference that plaintiff had agreed to carry the stock for the defendant, and the defendant to carry the margin they were to give him, both parties on trial.

District Court—Judge Strong.—Revs vs. Westcott. Before referees. Plaintiff \$100. James Shields vs. Hestonville, mantua, and Farmmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for a horse killed by a train, and an agreement to deliver to plaintiff stock of said Company in cancellation of a debt. On trial.

A HORRIBLE MURDER REVEALED. Discovery of the Body of Mr. Woodman.—The Head Off, and the Body Mutilated. From the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger.

Some six or eight weeks ago we published in the Ledger an account of the sudden and all unaccountable disappearance of Mr. Woodman, a prominent and widely known merchant of Brownsville, Jackson county. The friends of Mr. W. were almost distracted on account of the mystery that shrouded his fate. They advertised all over the country, giving a full description of him, and offering a large reward for his recovery, unless he was found dead, or whether he was dead or alive; but no information could be obtained, and his relatives despaired of ever again hearing from him.

But murder will out, and it is now definitely ascertained that the last night Mr. Woodman was seen at Seymour, on his way to the East by good roads, was his last living night on earth. He had been in one of the hotels at Seymour during the evening, if our memory serves us right, awaiting the arrival of the train going east on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and being to take passage on the train. About 5 o'clock he left the hotel, leaving his baggage there, but taking a large sum of money, which he had upon his person. This was the last seen of him alive.

On Thursday last the body of Mr. Woodman was found in White river, not very far below the old village of Rockford. The head was severed from the trunk, and a strong twine cord, to which was attached a heavy stone, was made fast to that part of the neck left and to the body. The string had cut deeply into the neck. The body, although much decayed, bore the marks of terrible mutilation, inflicted upon it by the men who murdered him, as there is no doubt of his being murdered.

The discovery of the body has caused the most intense excitement in Brownsville and throughout Jackson county, and no effort will be spared to discover the fiends who committed the murder. We understand that suspicion attaches to parties in Seymour.

Patriotic Zeal of the Venetians.—Only sixty-nine votes were given at Venice against union with Italy; 641,758 in favor. Forty-five provinces have announced the amounts subscribed by them to the new national loan. Only 25,000 were asked for a first installment of 77,400,000 lire; they have actually subscribed 127,000,000 lire—sixty-four millions subscribed by individuals.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE "HIBERNIAN" AT PORTLAND.

REFORM COUNCILS.

DEATH OF LORD JUSTICE BRUCE.

STOCK OF COTTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, November 20.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 8th, and London on the 9th inst., arrived at 7:30 this morning.

A number of Cabinet Councils had been held in London.

The London Times says these Councils can hardly be on the subject of Reform, as this measure, if any is in existence, is scarcely likely to be so forward a state as to permit of an elaborate discussion of its details, and it therefore presumes that the attention of the Council was occupied by departmental business, amongst which, the Times hopes, is included the army organization.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals, died on the 7th inst.

The Times says the prospects of the tin trade are again gloomy. The standard has been reduced two shillings per hundredweight, the prices being 75s. @76s. for standard fine.

Gold was accumulating at Bank, and the discount market was inactive.

The stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is 631,000 bales, of which 190,000 are American.

A Link in the Cable. HOLMES HOLE, November 19.—The cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company, extending from the Woods to this place, will be laid to-morrow.

United States Bonds and Railways. LONDON, November 19.—Before official hours to-day there was a better inquiry for United States five-twenty bonds, and sales were reported at 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4, against 70 1/4 on Saturday.

The advance was fully sustained at the regular opening of the market, when sales were announced at 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4.

Despatches from Frankfurt and Amsterdam are also better by 1/2 @ 1/2 per cent, with steady business reported in the former market transactions were effected at 75 1/2, closing firm.

American railways are rather higher—Eric being quoted at 49 1/2 @ 50, and Illinois snared at 78 1/2, buyers, 78 1/2, sellers.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. LIVERPOOL, November 19.—There is continued firmness in the market for breadstuffs, and sound parcels find ready buyers at the current rates of Saturday.

Evening Report. LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Evening.—The Breadstuffs Market to-day has been firm and unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WASHINGTON, November 20.

The President at Secretary Seward's. The President visited Mr. Seward last evening, and remained with the latter about an hour. Visitors at the White House failed to get interviews with Mr. Johnson.

Hon. John Morrissey Supports Horace Greeley for United States Senator. Hon. John Morrissey announced yesterday that he has \$10,000 to spend, if necessary, to procure the election of Mr. Greeley to the United States Senate. He says Mr. Greeley favored him, and he (Morrissey) therefore goes for Greeley. Mr. Morrissey had interviews yesterday with the President, Secretary McCulloch, General Rawlings, and other gentlemen in position here.

The Mass Welcome Demonstration. Another call co-operating with that previously published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, for a mass welcome to the radicals in Congress, has been issued by the five committees representing the Union League of America, the District Republican, German Radicals and Equal Suffrage Associations, six Councils of the Union League, white and colored, the Colored Soldiers, and the Equal Rights League. The mass welcome will be held on Saturday, the 1st of December. A banquet is also proposed on Monday evening. A large number of radicals from Maryland and Virginia have signified their intention of joining in the demonstration.

Duel Between Officers. PORT SELDEN, New Mexico, October 31.—Lieutenants Warner and Hazelhurst, of the 125th Colored Infantry, on the 23d inst., at this post, shot at and killed each other. Warner was shot through the heart, and Hazelhurst through the abdomen. The alleged infidelity of a wife was the cause of the quarrel.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, November 20.—Arrived, ship Leopoldo, in ballast, from Savannah, for New York, for assistance, being in a leaky condition.

Spoken, schooners Madeira, Holmes, from Beaufort, for New York, and A. J. Bentley, from New York for Charleston.

Sailed, steamer William Kennedy, for Boston.

Ship News. NEW YORK, November 20.—Arrived, steamer Tampa, Liverpool; brig Eunice, Nassau, Veteran, Jaava; schooners Princess Alexandra, Patras, Elena, Cardenas.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton firm at 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2. Flour very dull; sales 450 barrels State, 25 @ 26 1/2 @ 27; Ohio, 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2; Western, 22 @ 23; Southern, 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2. Wheat dull, and declined 1/2 @ 1/2. Corn dull, and 1/2 lower. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and firmer. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Masonic Celebration—Magistrate Paganat—President Johnson in Baltimore, Etc.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) BALTIMORE, November 20.—The city is thronged with strangers, and business is almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the Masonic celebration. All the principal streets where the procession passes, including the pavements, windows, and doors, are literally packed with spectators. An immense number of flags are waving everywhere.

The different Lodges and Commanderies are preparing to march in grand procession, which it is believed will contain over ten thousand Masons, all in superb costumes. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone takes place at noon. John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, delivers the address. President Johnson has arrived, with other dignitaries, and will be at the celebration. The procession is now moving, and the display of banners, regalia, etc., is unequalled.

The Masonic Procession.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Contrary to expectation the weather this morning is clear, and favorable for the great Masonic procession, which is now forming. President Johnson arrived at 9 o'clock, and was received at the depot by Governor Swann, and taken to his residence.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) BALTIMORE, November 20, 12 M.—The streets are thronged with people, and the procession is a very brilliant affair. The brotherhood were all clad in full suits of black cloth, imparting a fine uniform appearance to the line. Numerous bands of music gave the display much additional interest.

The various Commanders and Grand Commanders of the Knights Templar, in their rich and elegant uniforms, impart a degree of gorgeousness which probably has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any similar display in this country. There are many magnificent banners and flags in the procession, richly emblazoned with the symbols of the order, conspicuous among which were the Red Cross banners and flags of the Templars.

It is estimated that from 4000 to 6000 persons are in the procession. The Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar, from Washington, are accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band.

The procession is now marching to the site selected for the erection of the new temple, on Charles street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, where there is an immense gathering of the people. The stands erected for the spectators are crowded with ladies. President Johnson and Governor Swann occupy seats on the main stand.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the "Ocean Queen." NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamer Ocean Queen, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ultimo, and Havana dates of the 12th inst., has arrived.

The Australian news to the 8th ult., had been received by a steamer at Panama. A commercial panic prevailed at Sidney, McHenry's exploratory tour in North Australia has proved a failure, owing to the heavy floods. The Hokititi murderers have been convicted and sentenced to death. The rust has attacked the growing wheat crops, which nevertheless promise plentifully. The Californian and Chilean breadstuffs are in full supply, and at present prices leave a loss to importers. California wheat, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; California flour, 15 @ 16s; California oats, 6s. 9d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.

The West-coast natives continue troublesome, several skirmishes having taken place, in which the government forces have inflicted severe punishment upon them.

There was no important news from the gold fields. The news from the Isthmus and Panama is unimportant. Dates from South America as late as the 13th ult., had been received.

A destructive fire had occurred at Choze, Ecuador.

It was reported that the Chili Government had accepted the mediation.

There were some fears that Peru would withdraw from the alliance against Spain.

New rich gold mines had been found in Chilli, near Copiapo.

TENNESSEE.

The Lower House Tables the Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty Bill. NASHVILLE, November 19.—In the House of Representatives to-day the bill providing for impartial suffrage and universal amnesty was tabled by a vote of 30 to 29. The East Tennesseeans voted almost solid against it, while a majority of the conservatives favored the measure. The bill was introduced by the radicals, and the more enlightened of that party warmly espoused its passage.

It is but just to say, that some of those opposing would profit by a term or two at some elementary school, and their opposition is doubtless traced on lively apprehension that their claim to superiority over negroes lies in existing laws. With East Tennesseeans it is hard to tell which is more bitter, hatred of negroes or hatred of schools. The friends of the measure are still sanguine that it will pass before the end of the session. In the present case it was badly managed.

Three Diseases.—An extraordinary number of cases of severe throat diseases, somewhat resembling diphtheria, and also of congestion of the lungs, exists in Hartford, Connecticut, at the present time. There would also seem to be an epidemic. Cases occur with great suddenness, and often assume a very severe character. Neurologic symptoms are in many cases added to the rest, and the patient undergoes intense suffering. The victims sometimes present the novel complication of symptoms of diphtheria, influenza, inflammation of the lungs, and neurologic combined.

The Empress of Mexico.—A Vienna letter says:—The health of the Empress Charlotte is certainly not worse. Her Majesty was able to hear mass in the chapel of the chateau. Dr. Hek remains in constant attendance. The Augsburg Gazette has also learned from Trieste that the condition of the august patient is comparatively satisfactory. General Lopez Uruga, who had arrived at Trieste to escort the Empress back to the Mexican Empire, still remains in that city.

CANADA.

Release of a Large Number of Fenian Prisoners—Discontent of the Queen's Own Regiment—They will Refuse to Be Duty if the Prisoners are not Hanged—Fears of Lynch Law Entertained, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., November 19.—A large number of Fenian prisoners were discharged this morning, and taken on a special train of the Great Western Railroad to the Suspension Bridge, in charge of a guard of twenty men, under command of Lieutenant Harrison, of the 17th regiment.

Before leaving the jail the prisoners took a hearty leave of the jail officials, thanking them for the kindness which has been shown them during their stay in this city. On their arrival at the Bridge they received 50 each, in American money, from the Deputy Sheriff to carry them home. They bid good-by to their escort at the Bridge.

On their arrival on the American side they gave three rousing cheers for the American Government and the Fenian Brotherhood in America.

A company of the Royal Hussars left this morning for Fort Erie to patrol the river in that vicinity. They are to be immediately reinforced by a regiment of infantry. The Queen's Own refuses to do duty if the Fenian prisoners are not hanged. Great excitement exists among the Fenian officers, a meeting on Saturday were held with explaining the position of the Government. It is feared that they will make an attempt to lynch the prisoners.

The Court of the Queen's Bench opened this morning, but the decision of the appeal was made for a new trial for Lynch and McMahon before Thursday.

Arrival of the Prisoners in Buffalo. BUFFALO, November 19.—Many of the Fenians liberated at Toronto are now in this city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. Bonds sold at 108 1/2, no change; 100 was bid for 104 1/2; 113 for 6s of 1881; and 105 1/2 for August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102 1/2 @ 103.

Railroad shares were rather dull. Catawissa preferred at 29, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54 1/2 @ 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; and Reading at 57, a decline of 1/2. Erie was bid for Camden and Amboy, 38 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Elmhurst common; 42 for preferred do.; and 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Cheanut and Walnut; 32 for Green and Coates; 32 for Germantown; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Girard sold at 68. 111 was bid for Third National; 106 for Sixth National; 235 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 323 for Mechanics; 90 for Western; 109 for Tradesmen; 40 for Consolidation; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were very dull. 35 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 85 for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 141 1/2; 1